THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published over rednesday and Saturday, at 54 per annum for one copy; \$10 f. tree copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THE WESSLY UNION, a very large paper for countriculation, will be pollulated every Saturday morning, at the form prices. For one copy, \$2 per anum: three copies for \$5: floring in the prices of \$5: for copies for \$5: floring prices, sent to one address. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE WEST, SOUTHWEST, AND NORTHWEST, 1968 AND OHIO HARROAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS. Two throught aims are new run daily, except Sunday, fre-ngton for the West, as follows:

Two through t ann are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:

1st Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.) connecting closely at Washington dunction, for the West.

2d. The Chrimath St. Louiz, and Chicago Express Connexion leaves Washington at 3.30, p. m., reaching Chrimani at 8, p. m., next day, and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Gaire, and the Sonthwest, and for St. Louis only 4thours.

To risw the grand mountain scenery of the road in daylight take either the 7.46, a. m., or 3.50, p. m., train from Washington.

For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road take the 3.30, p. m., train.

take the 3.30, p. in., team the same.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.,

FOR BALTIMORE AND THE EAST-

Leave Washington for Battimore at 5.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Battimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m. on Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Ancolor, conservation.

mapolis connections.

The 7.4.5. B. B. And 3.36, p. m., are the chiefconnecting trains for the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Battimore and Ohio Railroad Tacket Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent, Washington.

Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

EAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAHLROAD.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAHROAD.

From WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Tenneasee, Georgia, Alabama, Mastesippi, Louisiana, Arkanessa, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad office, corner of Paunsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, ob beard of the Steam Ferry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Grange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Danville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Atlanta, Chattaneoga, Nashiville, Hunteville, Grand Junction, Memphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Breet Route and Coutinnous Railway Connexions to Memphis. Abording greater Expediation and Confort, and being over 200 miles shorter than by any other route.

The steam ferry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 5 \(\pi \) cicket, a. m., for Alexandria, where passengers take the cars for Schmond, Charlotteville, Stannton, White Solphur Springs, Woodstock, &c., and at 7 \(\pi \), p. m., for Richmond and all points Southwest, making sure and close connections to Memphis.

Baggage wagens and omnibuser leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. 2.

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington

JAMES A. EVANS, Agent, Washington.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamer MORGE PAGE will run as follows: re Alexandria at 4, 8, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 e'clock, p. m., Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock,

p. in.
The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite hours. Fare 13 cents.

Whatey's omnibuses connecting with the Page and Collyer, will leave the Capitol, and corner of 12th street and Pounsylvania avenue, he same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—col—tf. RiCHARD WALLACH, President.

MOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-MENT, WITGERATY, PUPPOVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC STRAMEZS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-ROAD LINE—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Boats leave their bertiss, lost of 6th street, at 65, a.m., and 7½, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine breakfast on board and enjoy a piezeant sail of 3½ hours down the beautiful Potomac, passing an full view of Mount-Vorton. By the evening boat they insure a good imper and a rest of four hours in comfortable bertins or state rooms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest.

The great southern mail is conveyed over this route, it being 44 mailes shorter and 100 miles loss railroading than by any other route, asking certain commersions to

DEFINITION OF THE STATE OF THE

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia canessee, and East Tonnessee railreads FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Nashville,
and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the beats, but of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINLY,
Ticket Agent.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

3. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes. THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and inding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more waverooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, openito the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry.

Will keep on band and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygter's patent letter lock, without key. k, without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York,
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanic credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to br. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glow-bely of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless power; from the nress.

Phor. O. J. Woon & Co.: Gentlemen: Having my. attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since precured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of finy-two, has used it with the same effects.

The above nuties I deem sine to you for your valuable discovery.

has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not reason to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and an known to diy every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make be above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to serve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

I am, truly, yours.

A. C. RAYMOND,

Вагимони, Jan. 23, 1858.

WM. DYER. Phoogrette, Jan. 12, 1858. Wood: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, and pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in relationarmount of the property of the p

Yours, truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, methe small holds half a plut, and retails for one dolmedium holds at least twenty per cent. more in
a small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large

d by all good Druggints and Fancy Goods Dealers.

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 178. WASHINGTON CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1858.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS. List of Patents issued from the United States Patent Office for

CLASS No. 1. Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

Mackinae Hlankets, Clotks, and Dry Goods.

2,800 pairs 3 point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

3,200 pairs 21, point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

750 pairs 21, point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

600 pairs 11, point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 35 by 50 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

600 pairs 11, point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.

500 pairs 1-point white Mackinae blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

500 pairs 234 point scarlet Mackinae blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.

500 pairs 234 point scarlet Mackinae blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point green Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 16 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point green Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 72 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point force Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 82 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 82 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

500 pairs 3½ point indigo blue Mackinae blankets, to measure 66 by 84 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.

300 pairs 2%-point indigo-blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54
by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 3%-point gentinella-blue Mackinac blankets, to measure
66 by 84 inches, and weigh 10 pounds.
300 pairs 3-point gentinella-blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60
by 72 inches, and weigh 5 pounds.
350 pairs 2½-point gentinella-blue Mackinac blankets, to measure
54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
500 pairs 1-point gentinella-blue Mackinac blankets, to measure
32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3½ pounds.
4,000 yras fancy list blue cloth.
500 """ green cloth.
500 """ green cloth.
500 """ green cloth.
500 """ saved list blue cloth.
500 pounds worsted yarn, 3-folds.
500 pounds worsted yarn, 3-folds.
500 "Saved cotton flag bandkerchiefs.
500 "Saved cotton flag bandkerchiefs.
500 "Saved cotton flag bandkerchiefs.
500 "Saved cotton hankerchiefs.
500 "Saved cotton flag bandkerchiefs.

1,000 pounds liner thread.

40,000 yards calico.
30,000 "Merrimac calico.
15,000 "Turkey red calico.
15,000 "blue drilling.
10,000 "white "7,500 "Georgia stripes.
5,000 "cottonade.
5,000 "cottonade.
10,000 "cottonade.

Georgia Stripes, blue denims. Cottonade. bed ticking. Kentucky joans, satuets. plaid linesy, bleached shirring, unbleached. "sheeting, "brown cotton duck. checks, stripes, and plaids. flaunels, assorted. linds cotton throad. brown gilling twine, No. 30. cotton mattre. med shirts.

Ready Made Clothing 200 freck coats, indigo-blue broad cloth. 200 pantaloons
100 indigo-blue Mackinac blanket capotes
200 blue satinett coats.

CLASS No. 3.

drawing knives, 10 and 12 inches in length

hand-saws.
dozen hand-saw files.
" shovels.
" spndes,
" sizes. ozen basting spoons.
" iron table spoons.

CLESS NO. 4.

Northwest Guns.

1,000 Northwest guns, fint lock.

200 " percussion lock.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of said articles at Boston, New York, Philastelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, or Cincinnat; but the cost of the transportation of the same to their places of destination will be considered in deciding upon the proposals in cases where the same articles shall be proposed to be delivered at different places.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, and those articles are required to be of a peculiar character in order to meet the peculiar tastes and wants of the Indiana, all bidders therefor must furnish samples of them for the examination of the office previous to the consideration of the bids. Sample guns must also in like manner be farnished, from which the department will make a selection; and, in case of more than one sample being furnished by the same bidder, the price for each must be distinctly indicated in the bid.

The articles to be farnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the government samples, which may be seen at this office. They will be rigidly inspected and compared with those samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto in any particular will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to farnish others of the required kind or quadity within three days; or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

It is to be understood that all bids for furnishing the said articles may be rejected; in the required miss of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles, will be considered; and the proposals must enbrace the articles with the quantities have been deale

Sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district at torrusy.

"We bereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract according to his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States as damages a sum not less than fifteen per cent, on the amount of said bid or preposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more surclies, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attories. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform, in all particulars, to the terms and directions of this advertisement.

CHARLES E. MIX, Commissioner.

[Intellaster]

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH and Bookstore, 332 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th streets.

nitting machines.

Ethan Allen, of Worcester, Mass.; for improvement in evolving fire arms.

Horace B. Allis, of Little Rock, Ark.; for improvement in flour coolers.
Otis Avery and Zelotes W. Avery, of Bethany, Pa.; for improvement in sewing machines.

Daniel. W. Barr, of Lancaster, Pa.; for improvement

OPERATIONS OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

Walter Aiken, of Franklin, N. H.; for improvement in

in hoisting machines.

Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for apparatus for vetting paper.

Meson S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvement in printing presses.

Moses S. Beach, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvement

in feeding out paper from printing presses.

Harvey S. Berry, of Rutland, Vt.; for improved blacknith's tuyere.

John M. Burke, of Dansville, N. Y.; for improvement in ploughs.
William Cameron, of Petersburg, Va.; for improve-

withan Calareon, of Petersourg, va.; for improvement in machinery for pressing tobacco.

Thomas G. Chase, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in rendering paper and other fabrics incorrodible.

George R. Comstock, of Little Falls, N. Y.; for improved propeller.

John S. Cutts, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for pen foun-

Charles H. Davidson, of Charlestown, Mass.; for improvement in lacteal instruments.

Elijah D. Davis, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; for improvement aquaria. Levi Decker, of Bergen, N. J.; for improved cushions

T. A. Delano, of New York, N. Y.; for improved lifepreserving vests.

Joseph Forsyth, of Wheeling, Va.; for improvement in operating churns.

William G. Hermance, of Geneva, N. Y.; for improved method of opening and closing farm gates.

N. Jensen, of Washington, D. C.; for burglar's

alarm.

D. M. Lawrence, of Cincinnati, Ohio; for improvement in sleeping berths for railroad cars.

William H. Main, of Liverpool, Ohio; for improvenent in rotary harrows.
Charles Montague, of Hartford, Conn.; for improve-

ment in printing presses.

Daniel Newton, of Southington, Conn; for improved shears for cutting sheet metal.

Joseph R. Palmenberg, of New York, N. Y.; for improved galvano-electric machine.

Ebenezer W. Phelps, of Elizabeth, N. J.; for improvement in her bives.

ment in bec hives.

Augustus Plinta, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in securing the ends of railway bars.

Hosea W. Read, of West Windsor, Vt.; for improvement in harvesters.

Frederick Reichhold, of New York, N. Y.; for im-E. K. Root, of Hartford, Conn.; for improved dross

for forging metals.
Silas T. Savage, of Albany, N. Y.; for improvement in connecting metallic tiles, plates, beams, &c.

Benjamin F. Smith, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in manufacture of white lead.

Thomas Briggs Smith, of Marietta, Ohia ; for improved

elastic material for mattresses and cushions.

Richard Solis, of New Brunswick, N. J.; for improvement in machinery for manufacturing shirred goods.

John Stephens, of New York, N. Y.; for improvement in shirt-bosom folders.

Calvin Tabor and Byron D. Tabor, of Ischua, N. Y.; for improved machine for filling saws.

Joseph Thomas, of New York, N. Y.; for improved

furnace for tempering steel.
Samuel Walker, of Roxbury, Mass.; for improvement in fringe looms.

Albin Warth, of Stapleton, N. Y.; for improved lathe

for turning wood.

Peter L. Weimer, of Lebauon, Pa.; for improved machine for coiling metal pipe.

Calvin D. Wheeler, of New York, N. Y.; for improve-Calvin D. Wheeler, of New York, N. 1., for improvement in sewing machines.

Izyman White and J. T. Bumgarver, of Davenport,

Iowa; for improvement in rock drills.

Timothy C. Wood, of Charleston, Michigan; for im-

in locks.

Thomas C. Ball, of Keene, N. H., assignor to himself, L. Bisco, A. S. Davis, K. Crossfield, Edward Edwards, and Jacob Green, of said Keene; for improvement in railroad car wheels.

Samuel Comfort, jr., of Morrisville, Pa., assignor to himself and Francis H. Jackson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; for improvement in saving machine.

mprovement in sewing machines.

Robert J. Mann, of Brooklyn, N. Y., assignor to L. A.

Sborn and I. J. Vincent, of said Brooklyn; for improvement in skeleton hoop skirts.

George Wood and John King, of Philadelphia, Pa., assignors to themselves and Wm. Lawrence, of said Phila-

REISSUES. Elizabeth Ann Harris, (late Stillman) of New York, N. Y., administratrix of Alfred Stillman, deceased; for improved furnace for burning bagasse; patented May 1, 1855; reissued Nov. 9, 1858.

Austin G. Day, of Seymour, Conn.; for improvement n treatment of caoutchouc; patented Aug. 16, 1858; re-ssued Nov. 9, 1858. issued Nov. 9, 1858.

James Harrison, jr., of New York, N. Y., formerly of Milwaukie, Wis.; for improvement in automatic steam whistles in locomotives; patented April 1, 1856; reissued

Nov. 9, 1858 Joseph C. Henderson, of Albany, N. Y.; for improve

T. Ball, of Boston, Mass., assignor to Geo. W. Nichols, of New York, N. Y.; for design for statuettes of Henry

Clay.

Lyman L. Thomas, of North Dighton, Mass., assignor to the Dighton Furnace Company of said North Dighton; for design for stoves. Woman's Curiosity Satisfied for Once.—The New York Herald relates an incident which occurred in that ity on Thursday last, in which a woman's curiosity was

for once satisfied:

There resided at No. 31 Thompson street a California widow, whose appearance led a strictly virtuous lady in the neighborhood to think that she had recently given birth to a child. Such a state of things could not be permitted to exist without an investigation, and accordingly this indignantly-virtuous lady volunteered to enter the widow's apartments and make a search of the premises. On confronting the widow, and questioning in regard to the matter, the latter denied the soft impeachment, and gave her interlocutor to understand that she had discovered a mare's nest. But indignant virtue was not to be bailled so casily. She suspected that the widow's bed contained something unusual, and darted forward to make an examination. To her joy she found a little child reposing under the sheets, and in triumph she bore the infant down stairs, and forthwith proceeded to the police court. An efficer was at once despatched to arrest the widow. Upon inquiry, the policeman learned that the widow had packed up her traps and had taken her departure for parts unknown. The result of the officer's mission was communicated to Mrs. Meddle, whose chagria at having lad the baby left upon her hands was a source of much amusement to all who were in the secret. Justice Brennan expressed himself sorry that the complainant should have fallen into such a trap, but advised her to take care of the infant. Fearing that she would be made the laughing stock of the community if she adouted the child, she at first refused, but subse-There resided at No. 31 Thompson street a California

Two tornadoes occurred in Eastern Mississippi recently. One passed through the western part of Jasper county, and swept away every house on the plantation of Josiah Moody. Of thirteen persons in his house, the lifeless and mangled remains of nine were picked up the next morning by the assembled neighbors. Two others, Mrs. Moody and a little daughter, were found alive, but so severely wounded that no hope was entertained of their reded that no hope was entertained of their re-ly one of Mr. Moody's family, a little girl, verely wounded that no he covery. Only one of Mr. escaped! She was severel

HON. W. B. MACLAY, OF NEW YORK.

Extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Maclay before his constituents in Williamsbury, Oct. 27, 1858.

According to the doctrine of this government the humblest citizen in the obscurest corner of the lowest precinct is, in respect to the right of suffrage, an absolute sovereign. He has no superior. He is subject to no authority but that which he himself, in common with his follow-citizens, is pleased to create. All "the powers that he" in this country are primarily vested in the people, and the sovereign will of the people is the main spring by which the whole machinery of the government is regulated and kept in motion. Representatives, governors, presidents, with all the subordinate officials of the State and Union, are but the honored instruments in the hands of the people, by whom they are appointed, and from whom they derive their little brief authority—all created for the purpose of self-government. This reservation of power with the people it is which gives to your action all its importance and dignity. For they whose sole prerogative it is to make and unmake the rulers of a nation and shape its destiny for all future time must act under a corresponding responsibility. How important, then, is your position in the very base of that great pyramid upon which the colossal superstructure of the government rests and depends for its support and stabibily, and storms of civil commotion and national revulsion, such as in other lands, under less favored forms of government, have hurled the mightical monarch to a level with their meanest subjects, and swept away the last vestige of royal power! As in the pyramid, a firm, immovable basis bears aloft the towering superstructure, so in this, our democratic government, the primary action of the people must furnish a solid foundation for all its institutions, and for every department of its administration. The maintenance of such government, they the most favorable circumstances, is no trifling task. It is no mere fancy work of visionary men. It is an undertaking, to su against you, and if possible to overthrow the administra-tion, and put to rout the great and hitherto invincible

When the "republican" party convened at Syracuse for the purpose of nominating their candidates for State offices, they then and there adopted and published an address and a series of resolutions which may be presumed to be the deliberately-formed and uttered opinions of that party, or what is ordinarily called their platform. In one party, or what is ordinarily called their platform. In one of these fundamental resolutions it was alleged that the "financial policy of the federal administration is made up of boundless predigality in expenditure, coupled with utter neglect to balance that expenditure by any other resource than borrowing." And this charge will doubtless be believed by many of the unthinking, unreading masses of the "republican" party. But the charge itself is groundless, insincere, and absurd; for there is not a well-informed "republican" in the land who does not know that this administration has been eminently characterized by economy and retrenchment, and that the cause which occasioned the necessity for borrowing money was one over which neither the President nor his cabinet. iknow that this administration has been eminently characterized by economy and retrenchment, and that the cause which occusioned the necessity for borrowing money was one over which neither the President nor his cabinet, mor his friends in Congress, had any controlling power. It is true that the army sent to Utah cost a large sum of money. But this extraordinary expense was demanded by an exigency which the administration had no hand in creating. A powerful, numerous, and distant people, inspired by religious fanaticism, occupying one of the richest Territories of the Union, and organized under the government of the United States, had revolted and stood in open rebellion, defying alike the laws of God and man. The President was sworn to execute the laws. He was bound to bring them to submission. And the manner in which he met the exigency, so far from furnishing any ground of complaint, reflects the highest honor upon his administration, and must redound to the lasting credit of the nation. Beyond this, there had been no extraordinary expenditure of the public money. The public revenues have, indeed, fallen far below the necessary expenses of the government; but every one knows that this has been caused by the great diminution in our foreign importations, from which these revenues are almost wholly derived. And will any one presume to say that Mr. Buchanan is responsible for this diminution? Has be the power and is it his province to neutralize and counteract all the causes of financial panic—to remove every embarrasment from the business of the nations—to widen and deepen the streams of commerce—to quicken the currents of trade—to create demands for foreign importations, and so to increase our customs as to balance all and deepen the streams of commerce—to quicken the currents of trade—to create demands for foreign importations, and so to increase our customs as to balance all our expenditures? There may be—it seems there are—those who are disingenuous be—it to make charges which involve all this, but few will be found simple which involve all this, but low will be found simple enough to believe them. Aye, the ungenerous and groundless charge of prodigality must recoil upon the "republicans" themselves. If the whigs, of which that party is mainly composed, had prevailed in their opposition to an independent treasury which a democratic administration succeeded in establishing, the government finances would have been in a far worse condition than they are. Indeed, it admits of no dispute that democratic administrations have been uniformly make a contract and the succeeded in the succe administrations have been uniformly more economical than their opponents.

It is a remarkable fact that the appropriations made by

It is a remarkable fact that the appropriations made by Congress and applicable to the service of the government for the present fiscal year are less than the average of expenditures of 1854-5, 1855-6, 1856-7, and but little above the average of those of 1850-1, 1851-2, 1852-3. And in face of this charge of extravagance, now made by the "republicans" and other factions of the opposition, it is worthy of especial note that a considerable portion of the appropriations made by Congress for the present fiscal year were made without being asked for or recommended by the Executive, and in such cases were voted for by nearly all of the "republican" members. Indeed, it appears from the journal of the two houses that while the democratic members generally, and the Executive, appears from the 'republican' members. Indeed, it appears from the journal of the two houses that while the democratic members generally, and the Executive, were desirous of reducing the appropriations in order thereby to curtail the expenditures, many of the opposition members were active and zealous in their efforts to swell them to the largest amounts possible. In the Thirty-fourth Congress, when the "republicans" had full control of the House of Representatives and all its committees, they made appropriations to the amount of more than eleven millions of dollars, which had not been asked for nor recommended by any of the Executive depart. for nor recommended by any of the Executive departments. This charge of extravagance, the expenditure of the public moneys, therefore, now put forth against the President and the democratic party, is utterly unfounded in fact as it is obviously insincere in design, and it must in neces as it is obviously insincere in design, and it must inevitably recoil, with terrible effect, upon those who have so recklessly made it.

have so recklessly made it.

In regard to our foreign relations, the interests and honor of the country have been everywhere maintained, and this administration has obtained from Great Britain quently consented to become the future guardian of the little innocent.

against the national administration. Let those who now hear the deletil outcries of "republicanism" against the Kansas policy of President Buchanan call to mind the wide-spread excitements and fearful agitations which wide-spread excitements and fearful agitations which arose under the democratic administrations of Jackson and Van Buren, when the former took the responsibility of removing the government deposits from the old United States Bank, and the latter undertook the establishment of an independent treasury—excitements which called out the strongest popular demonstrations in condemnation of public policies and measures which have since received the unqualified sanction of all parties throughout the country. And let them reflect that in less time than has clapsed since the days of Andrew Jackson the administration of James Buchanan will be as fully vindisated and as universally sanctioned. Heed not, then, the factious clamor of your opponents, but hold fast the national principles of a democratic government, and see to it that no needless discord divides your

TWO CENTS.

ment, and see to it that no needless discord divides your counsels, that no useless conflict distracts your efforts. Thus you will triumph, and posterity will bless your

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The general assembly of Georgia met at Milledgeville on the 31st ultimo. Hon. Jno. C. Ward was unanimously elected president of the senate, and Mr. Terbune was chosen secretary. The house of representatives was called to order by Hon. John W. H. Underwood, speaker; and no change was made in the organization of the last session. The governor's message was received, read, and three hundred copies ordered to be printed by each

and three hundred copies ordered to be printed by each branch. In discussing the banking question and the banks, the governor says, with considerable force:

"For the purpose of compelling these corporations to yield obedience to the law in future, I respectfully recommend that the penalty for disobedience be increased, and in addition to the penalty already prescribed, that a tax of two per cent. a month upon the whole amount of the capital stock, mentioned in the charter of each delinquent bank, be levied and collected in gold and silver for the cutire time during which any such bank may in future remain in a state of disobedience, and fail to make its returns as directed by the statutes."

The governor regards no paper currency as safe which is not so regulated as to be at all times readily convertible into gold and silver. He also recommends the prohibition of bills under ten dollars, and calls attention to the propriety of establishing a sub-treasury system. Ho recommends also aid to the railroads, and for the purpose recommends also and to the naironaus, and for the purpose of educating Georgia teachers in Georgia colleges, proposes "that the State issue her bonds payable at such distant times as the legislature may designate, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually. The interest to be paid out of the next earnings of the State road; and the bonds to be redeemed out of its proceeds, should it ever be sold. That she deliver \$200,000 of these bands to the State varieties to these areas and should it ever be sold. That she deliver \$200,000 of these bonds to the State university at Athens, as an additional endowment; \$50,000 to the Georgia Military Institute, at Marietta, and \$50,000 to each of the three denominational colleges in the State, in consideration that each of said five colleges will bind itself to educate annually one young man as a State student, for every \$200 of annual interest which the endowment given by the State pays to the college; furnishing him with board, lodging lights, washing, tuition and all necessary expenses except clothing, which might be furnished by the student himself or his parents. The interest on this \$400,000 of bonds would be \$22,000 per annum."

In relation to the subject of taxes, he believes "that all unnecessary, wasteful, or extravagant appropriations should be avoided; and that no more taxes should be raised than the necessities of the State require, under an economical administration of the government." He also calls attention to the fact that the present tax on bank agencies of other States located in Georgia; which he regards as a discrimination is made, he thinks it should be made in favor of the latter. He also recommends a heavy taxe postery dealers within the State mout trusts that the these bonds to the State university at Athens, as an ad

discrimination is made, he thinks it should be made in favor of the latter. He also recommends a heavy tax on lottery dealers within the State, and trusts that the legislature "will authorize the appointment of a suitable geologist and chemist, to make a geological survey of the State, and a chemical analysis of the soil, in different sections, so as to develop the mineral wealth of the State, and to determine the productions to which each kind of soil is best suited."

soil is best suited."

In relation to the financial condition of the State, we give the following extract: "As Georgians, we have much reason to be proud of the financial condition of our State, and of her high character abroad. Probably the bonds of no other State in the Union are more current or command a higher price in the Union are more current or command a higher price in the market. Her people en-tertain a sense of honor that will never permit a stain to rest upon her proud escutcheon; and they will see to it that her high character is maintained. In consideration of her ability to pay, it may justly be said that her pub-lic debt is little more than nominal. Without reference to any other of her great resources, the Western and At-lantic railroad will, in my opinion, command from eight to any other or her great resources, the Western and At-lantic railroad will, in my opinion, command from eight to ten millions of dollars in the market by the time the last instalment of the public debt is due. The whole debt does not amount to half that sum, and may, in a few years, be extinguished from the incomes of the road alone."

The annual report of the commissioners of the State Lunatic Asylum has also been laid before the legislature.

feel sure every Georgian will contemplate with honest pride this State institution, complete in all its parts and arrangements, and inferior to none in the land in its pe-culiar adaptation to the wants of the unfortunate persons who are compelled to seek refuge within its walls
The re-organization of the supreme court is agitated sons who are compelled to seek refuge within its walls. The re-organization of the supreme court is agitated among the people, and it is highly probable that this question will occupy a portion of the attention of the present legislature. For several years past considerable attention has been directed to this matter, and, if we mistake not, it has been before previous legislatures, but not

acted upon.
On Friday last a bill was introduced providing for the repeal of the clause in the State constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves from other States. As it now stands, negroes cannot be carried into Georgia from other States for sale, but persons moving in for permanent resi-dence can take their slaves with them. The discussion of the bill has been set apart for a future day.

NEW HAMPSHIRE .- FIRST DISTRICT CONVEN-

A democratic convention of the first congressional district of New Hampshire was held on the 2d instant at Dover, to nominate a candidate as representative to the next House of Representatives. A full delegation was present, and entire harmony prevailed. Hon. Daniel Marcy received the nomination almost unanimously. Captain Marcy is a ship-builder of Dover, and has been successfully engaged in the business for many years. The convention passed resolutions approving and endorsing the Cincinnati platform, approving of the administration of James Buchanan, and unanimously endorsing the nomination of Captain Marcy. The nominee was introduced to the convention, and accepted the nomination. He made a brief address, announcing his position with reference to all the important questions connected with national politics. Among other matters alluded to by the speaker was that of Kansas, which he considered a great public nuisance, requiring an immediate abatement at the hands of Congress, and he was therefore in favor of its admission into the Union just as soon as it should present a constitution "republican in form," and expressing the will of its people. Mr. Marcy expressed himself in favor of a revenue tariff, adjusted in such a way as to afford all necessary protection to articles of American growth or manufacture liable to be injured by foreign and this administration has obtained from Great Ricitals of an important concession to our independence on the seas, for which the commissioners, in the treaty of Ghent, did not dare to ask, and which the Court of St. James has till now jealously withheld. The internal affairs of the country have been managed with prudence, economy, and success. Initiatory steps have been taken and good protegress made towards the completion of a railroad from the commercial emporium of the country to our possessions on the Pacific, opening up that vast field for our surphis of events is carrying as impidly, but peacefully, forward to the realization of our highest hope, when the protector and clubs, but over the whole of this North American continent, with its adjacent islands, the natural domain and rightful inheritance of this people.

The principles and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and policy of the democratic party rest upon the deepest and broadest foundations of our national Union. And all who faithfully adhere to them with an honest purpose and earnest action will march steadily and vigorously on, undismayed by any groundless clamor.

Eight lines or less make a square; longer acvertisments in exce proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements in exce proportion, and respectively a second of the control of the twice or thrice a week will be charged 37% cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the duity, to conts per square for each insertion. Special notices charged devote the foregoing rates.

MR. ENGLISH AND THE ENGLISH BILL.

A friend has called our attention to the following paragraph which appeared in the Washington "States" about the time of our late election:

"The Essuan Rul.—It is stated that in Indiana there is not one single democratic candidate for Congress that stands by that provide of the bill which declares that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union until she has the requisite propletation."

We also find an editorial in a late number of the Mailington and the conference of the conference

we also that an edicate in a secreted, in reference to the English conference bill, that "the putative father of that measure repudiated its most important feature, and agreed to the admission of Kansas as a free State with a less number of inhabitants than was specified in the English configurer."

less number of inhabitants than was specified in the English contrivance."

Now, we confess ourselves at a less to know on what
authority these statements are made. We believe them
to be without sufficient authority, and we know them to
be so, so far as Mr. English is concerned.

Mr. English stated in his speech at the court-house, in
this city, as we understood him, that the restrictive
clause in reference to population was not in the
original conference bill as drawn up by him, but
he consented to its insertion for the sake of a peaceable adjustment, and because he believed it to be
correct as a general rule, and therefore he should ablde
by it. In his speeches in the canvass he stated repeatedly that he should vote for the admission of Kansen if she
applied with—

1st. A constitution legally made:
2d. A constitution republican in form and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States.

3d. The requisite population to entitle her to one representative under the existing ration of representation.

On this latter point Mr. E. expessed the belief that before Kansas would or could apply for admission she would
have more than the population required by his bill, and
that, therefore, he expected to vote for her admission
whenever she applied with a constitution properly made
and republican in form, without making the formality of
a census a sine qua non to admission. It is true, he stated
that he expected to vote for her admission as a free State
because he was satisfied the people would adopt a free State
because he was satisfied the people would adopt a free State
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because he was satisfied to popular sovereignty, and State
equalit gressman in the State, and the largest ever given in his district, with one exception—that given him in 1856. His enemies have the satisfaction of knowing that in spite of all their opposition, and after repeated trials, they have never been able to defeat him before the peo-

MR. HATCH IN 1856 AND IN 1858.

[From the Buffalo Courier, Nov. 6th.]

It is a gratifying circumstance connected with the late election that every candidate on the democratic ticket in this county received the full party vote, and a vote in excess of that cast in 1856. This fact is apparent by the comparison of the vote for Mr. Hatch this year with that he received when he was elected to Congress:

In 1858 Mr. Hatch 7,677 In 1856 Mr. Hatch 7,366

TABLE OF STATE TAXES.

County. \$202,960 1,101 23,690 156,061 449,616 Pennsylvania----- 1,536,662 Rhode Island----- 16,951 1,689,212 South Carolina----Texas-----Vermont-----45,697 75,980 Road. \$3,000 others. \$12,020 Alabama 2,876 42,571 14,027 Georgia----150,745 250,913

New York-----North Carolina----816.807 198,559 188,781 21,332 Texas -----247,801 20,309 72,103 352,835 167,435 Total Popula-Paid by Alabama -------Connecticut------\$771,623 Florida-----988,416 583,169 1,753,037 869,039 2,311,786